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Boſton in New England, June 25, O. S.

WE have received a Confirmation here of Canſo's having been taken and burnt by the French, from Louiſburg on the 13th of May, and of the four Companies of Soldiers poſted there, with the Man of War's Sloop and Crew, and the Inhabitants of the Place, being made Priſoners of War and carried to Cape Briton.

July 7. About a Fortnight ago the Province Snow took and brought into this Harbour one of the two armed Veſſels which was employed in taking Canſo; ſhe is a Sloop, had 94 Men on board, including Officers, eight Carriage Guns, and proportionable Swivels and Small Arms, and was cruizing in this Bay, but had not taken any Thing.

Three Days ago arrived here from Louiſburg a Flag of Truce, with ſome of the Wives and Children of the Soldiers taken at Canſo, and five Men Priſoners, ſent chiefly for the Sake of piloting and navigating the Veſſel: And Yeſterday arrived here, from the ſame Place, a Schooner with Major Aldridge's Wife and Family, and fourteen lame incurable Soldiers of the Canſo Companies, ſent by the Governor of Louisburg under the Care of Lieutenant Bradſtreet, belonging to one of the ſame Companies, who brought a Letter from the ſaid Governor to the Governor of this Place, about the Exchange of Priſoners. And the Captain of the Flag of Truce deliver'd to our Governor the Capitulation made by the Garriſon at Canſo, of which the following is a Tranſlation.

WE, Captain of Foot detached from the Marine, Commander of the Ships and Troops for the Expedition of Canſo, by Order of M. du Queſnel, Captain of one of the King's Ships, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Commander of the Royal Iſland, and others adjacent, have agreed with Mr. Patrick Heron, Captain of a Company in Colonel Phillip's Regiment, Commander at Canſo, that on Condition he ſurrenders himſelf to me this 24th Day of May 1744, N. S. Priſoner of War, with his whole Garriſon, as well Men as Women, for one Year, I do promiſe him, that every Thing belonging to him and the ſaid Garriſon, ſhall remain to them, and ſhall be loaded on board the Govalette of Mr. John Braſtrick, which I will get conducted to Louisburg; and moreover I promiſe him to uſe my beſt Endeavours with M. du Queſnel, to engage him to grant to the Ladies of the Officers of the ſaid Garriſon, Leave to return with what they have, whither they ſhall think fit, immediately after my Arrival at Louisburg, in the ſaid Govalette of the ſaid Mr. Braſtrick: And further I engage my ſelf to cauſe the ſaid Garriſon to be conducted back to New England, or Annapolis Royal, at the End of one Year, as alſo the Ladies of the Officers and their Children, in caſe M. du Queſnel does not grant them Leave to return ſooner. Provided alſo that Mr. George Royal, Lieutenant of one of the Ships of the King of England, Commander of the King's Boat the Mary, with his Crew, ſhall enjoy the ſame Rights as the ſaid Garriſon, except the ſaid Boat, on Condition that Mr. Patrick Heron do ſurrender to me the Place, with Arms, Artillery and Military Stores.

Canſo, *on board the* Succeſs, *the 24th of* May, 1744, N. S.

Duvivier.

Stockholm, July 27, O. S. General Keith, with the Troops under his Command, was got to the Iſland of Aland on Sunday laſt; and as the Wind has been fair ſeveral Days ſince, it is thought he muſt now have reached the Coaſts of Finland.

Stockholm, July 31, O. S. We are in hourly Expectation here of an Expreſs from Carlſcrona, with an Account of the Prince Succeſſor's Bride being landed there. His Swediſh Majeſty, it is ſaid, will come to Town for a few Days, and then go to Droningholm, where the laſt Ceremony of the Nuptials between his Royal Highneſs and the Princeſs of Pruſſia is to be performed.

Turin, Auguſt 1, N. S. Since the Action of the 20th paſt, both Armies have remained in a perfect State of Inaction. The King of Sardinia has altered the Situation of his Camp, and moved,

moved from St. Pierre to Notre Dame du Pecé, where the Troops are poſted much more to Advantage for oppoſing the further Progreſs of the Enemy, ſhould they attempt to come down the Valleys of Vraita, Mayra, or Po. A conſiderable Detachment under the Command of Marquis Pallavicini has been ordered to obſerve their Motions towards the Valley of Stura, with particular Direction however to keep within Reach of the main Army, and in ſuch a Poſture, as to be able to join it again upon the firſt Warning. On the other Hand, the Body of French Troops that forced the Intrenchments at Bellini, being greatly weaken'd by the Loſs of Three thouſand Men and upwards, and near One hundred and ſixty Officers, has had an Addition of ſeveral freſh Battalions from their Camp, and are ſupplied with Ammunition and other Neceſſaries for maintaining themſelves in their Poſts, and they now only wait for their Horſe and Artillery, which are in Motion, and advancing apace towards theſe Frontiers, for purſuing their Operations. When once they have joined, we ſhall ſoon be able to judge whether they intend immediately to lay Siege to Coni or Demont, or to attack us firſt. In the mean while, there are conſiderable Intrenchments making before Cheraſco, from the Stura to the Tanaro, in the Confluent of which two Rivers that Town is ſituated. From thence, as we overlook all the Plain as far as Coni, we may always diſtreſs the Enemy, and haraſs them continually in their Operations. The King of Sardinia is lodged at the Curate's Houſe at Pecé, where three Perſons at a Time cannot be admitted into his Bed-Chamber, and he is obliged to take his Meals in the Curate's Kitchen. The Letters from Rome of the 25th bring nothing remarkable with regard to Prince Lobcowitz's Army, or that of the King of Naples and M. de Gages, except that they both continued to conſume and fall away with Sickneſs and Deſertion.

From the Auſtrian Camp near Nemi, Auguſt 1. On the 25th of July in the Afternoon Commodore Long, attended by two Captains of the Squadron under his Command, arrived at the Camp to conſult with Prince Lobcowitz. In the Evening Rejoicings were made at the Camp, by a general Diſcharge of the Artillery and Small Arms, for the Succeſs of Prince Charles in paſſing the Rhine. The Neapolitan and Spaniſh Troops appeared, on this Occaſion, in great Numbers, upon their fortified Hill of Artemiſio, to obſerve our Army. On the 26th a Body of 3000 Neapolitans, under the Command of M. de la Vieu Ville, were detached towards Arſoli and Aricola, to drive the Auſtrians from thoſe two Poſts, and to ſurprize their Magazines at Tivoli, but were diſappointed by the wiſe Conduct of M. Gorani, who, on Notice of the Views and Motions of the Enemy, acquainted Prince Lobcowitz therewith, who immediately detached to Tivoli 500 Horſe and 500 Lycanians under the Command of M. Scribenski, Colonel of the Regiment of Berlikingen Cuiraſſiers, who, after he had made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions, advanced with a ſmall Detachment of his Troops to ſuccour the ſaid Poſts, which the Enemy had attack'd from Eight of the Clock in the Morning, and continued Firing till Four in the Afternoon, when, on the Approach of the Succour, they precipitately retired to Carſoli, by the Hill of Rio freddo, with two ſmall Pieces of Cannon. The Poſt of Arſoli was very gallantly defended by M. Cavaleato, Captain of Vaſquez's Regiment, and that of Aricola by M. Serva, Captain of the Catalonian Partiſans. The Auſtrians, on this Occaſion, had only three Soldiers ſlightly wounded, and of the Enemy many were killed on the Spot, and, in the Hurry of their Retreat, they left two Men wounded. On the 28th the ſaid Detachment of 1000 Horſe and Foot returned to the Camp, whither, in the Afternoon, a Party of Huſſars had conducted 24 Priſoners and 30 Horſes and Mules belonging to the Enemy. The Enemy continue to fire their Cannon, and to throw Bombs into the Auſtrian Camp; and have done it more briskly theſe three Days paſt, though with little or no Effect. The Deſertion encreaſes amongſt their Troops; from the 27th to the 30th of July, about 200 came over to our Camp.

Vienna, Auguſt 8, *N. S.* The Deſign upon Fort Louis ſeems to be laid aſide, the French having, before their Retreat from the Lines of Hagenau, and during the Inundation of the Rhine, which had diſlodged General Bernclau's Men from their Iſland, and other Poſts the neareſt to the Place, thrown in a conſiderable Succour. In the mean while it is ſuppoſed that M. Bernclau is fortifying Druſenheim, as the Fortifications of Lauterbourg have been alſo augmented. The Pruſſian Miniſter had his Audience Yeſterday of the Queen, deſigning to ſet out this Day for Stutgard. His Pruſſian Majeſty's Intention is ſuppoſed to be to enter into Bohemia by Monſterburg, Lignitz, and Luſatia, after obtaining Leave of the Court of Saxony for the latter. Prince Lichtenſtein and Count Kinski are ſet out this Morning for Brinn and Olmutz, to viſit the new Fortifications there, and to encourage the Moravians. General Harſh has the Command of Prague, into which Place a competent Number of Troops will be thrown, while great Quantities of Ammunition of all Sorts have been ſent from hence both into Bohemia and Moravia. By the beſt Accounts it is not thought poſſible for his Pruſſian Majeſty to enter upon the Auſtrian Territories in leſs than 15 Days.

Copenhagen, Auguſt 11. Two Ruſſian Ships of War lie in this Road, and four more are, we hear, arrived in the Sound. They come all from the North Sea, and are moſtly new Veſſels built at Archangel. The heavy Artillery, which was brought hither laſt Year from Holſtein, during the Proſpect of a Rupture with Sweden, is now reimbarked, in order to be conveyed again into the Magazines of Rendsburg and Gluckſtadt. Lieutenant-General Arentſchiold, to whoſe

whoſe Department it belonged, died ſuddenly about a Fortnight ago.

From Prince Charles of Lorraine's Head Quarters at Wingerſheim, Aug. 14, N. S.

General Nadaſti, who was poſted above Saberne, was attacked Yeſterday by the Duke of Harcourt, whoſe Camp was under the Cannon of Phaltzbourg; and having but 5000 Men with him againſt 15000 French, was obliged to abandon his Poſt, and the Town of Saberne likewiſe. But having drawn his Forces into the Plain, and maintained his Ground there for ſeveral Hours, General Bernclau, to whom he had ſent an Expreſs, came up towards the Evening to his Aſſiſtance with the Croats and Pandours. After which, they fell upon the Enemy with ſo much Bravery, that they were driven back to their Camp; and the Auſtrian Intrenchments, together with the Town of Saberne, retaken Sword in Hand. In this laſt Place, every Frenchman that was found, was either put to the Sword, or taken Priſoner. The Enemy's Loſs was very conſiderable; and though the Ground facilitated their Retreat, great Numbers of them were killed and wounded in it. The Loſs on our Part is ſmall. Prince Charles has fortify'd Druſenheim, and we have at preſent three Bridges over the Rhine near that Place, a Head to which is already built.

Paris, Aug. 16, N. S. The laſt Courier from Metz having brought an Account, that the King had received all the Sacraments, the Queen ſet out Yeſterday Morning for that Place, and the Dauphin in the Afternoon.

Paris, Aug. 17. This Day the Duke of Orleans ſat out Poſt for Metz, upon the Arrival of an Expreſs from thence.

Hambourg, Aug. 18, N. S. Upon the 12th his Highneſs the Elector of Cologn arrived here, accompanied by his Privy Counſellor M. d'Aſchebourg, General Wenge, M. Rolle his Maſter of the Horſe, and M. Stefné. The Magiſtrates of this City had prepared the Houſe appropriated for the Uſe of the Emperor's Miniſter Plenipotentiary in the Circle of Lower Saxony, for the Elector's Reception; but he has choſen to take private Lodgings. It is ſaid that his Highneſs intends to leave this Place upon the 25th, and to return by Bremen. Letters from Moſcow mention, that her Imperial Majeſty had appointed M. de Beſtucheff Great Chancellor of Ruſſia, and M. de Woranzow Vice-Chancellor, in the room of the former.

Hague, Auguſt 18, N. S. It had been given out here that the Junction was effectuated in the Upper Alſace, and the French King arrived at Schleſtat; but the former Particular is not confirmed by the freſheſt Letters from Prince Charles's Army, dated at Wingerſheim; and the other proves falſe, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty being detained at Metz by a violent Looſeneſs which ſeized him on the Road. Some Letters of the firſt Inſtant from Rome, mention the Spaniards having landed at Naples a Reinforcement of two, others ſay, of four Thouſand Men, from Majorca. The Earl of Holderneſs, his Britannick Majeſty's Ambaſſadour to the Republick of Venice, arrived here Yeſterday on his Way to that Poſt.

Hague, Auguſt 18, N. S.

The following is a Tranſlation of a Memorial preſented by Mr. Trevor, his Britannick Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to their High Mightineſſes the States General, upon the 17th of Auguſt, N. S.

High and Mighty Lords,

IT is with great Regret, that, in Purſuance of the preſſing Commands of the King my Maſter, I find myſelf obliged to put your High Mightineſſes in Mind, that the Term preſcribed ſo poſitively and clearly, by the Treaty of 1678, for employing your good Offices with the Power who was the Aggreſſor in the preſent War againſt his Majeſty, expired ſome time ſince, without their having in any Manner procured the Re-eſtabliſhment of the publick Tranquility, and without his Majeſty's having had the full Benefit of the ſaid Treaty.

His Majeſty is very far from intending to importune your High Mightineſſes with Complaints or Reproaches. But what he owes to himſelf and to the publick Security, does not permit him to keep Silence any longer upon the Inexecution of a Treaty, the moſt important, and the moſt eſſential of all thoſe which unite his Crown with your State. The King might naturally have promiſed himſelf a more expeditious Determination, as well from the known good Faith of your High Mightineſſes, which was doubly engaged by the War declared at the ſame Time againſt the Queen of Hungary, as from the Events with which his Majeſty's Requiſition has been followed.

If good Faith did not permit your High Mightineſſes to ſee your Allies attacked, without breaking with the Aggreſſor, your own Dignity allowed you ſtill leſs to ſee yourſelves attacked in ſo ſenſible a Part as your Barrier, without reſenting it, like Sovereigns jealous of their Honour, and attentive to the Preſervation of their Rights.

Where is the State which, in ſuch Circumſtances, would not with Eagerneſs and of itſelf have ſollicited an Alliance ſo powerful as that to which the King my Maſter and the Queen of Hungary do not ceaſe inviting your High Mightineſſes?

The King has ſet forth, with ſo much Strength, in his Letter of the $\frac{13}{24}$th of laſt April, which was delivered to your High Mightineſſes upon the 29th of the ſame Month, the Juſtice of his Demand; your High Mightineſſes have yourſelves, as well by your proviſional Anſwer, as by the Succours which you have furniſhed to his Majeſty, acknowledged in ſo direct a Manner the Force of your Engagements, that nothing

nothing remains for me to do, but to preſs the entire Accompliſhment of them.

Give me Leave, High and Mighty Lords, to appeal to your own Conviction, whether the Good of the Common Cauſe, whether the particular Intereſt of the Republick, have been ſufficiently promoted by this Indeciſion, by this cautious Conduct, which an Exceſs of Prudence has dictated to your High Mightineſſes from the Beginning of the Troubles with which it has pleaſed Providence to viſit Europe, to this Day, to encourage your High Mightineſſes to perſiſt in the ſame Method of Proceeding.

To what a Degree has not this Indeciſion fruſtrated the Effects of your moſt wiſe Reſolutions? To what a Degree has it not rendred uſeleſs your beſt placed Expences, and increaſed the Neceſſity of them?

What Jealouſies, what Umbrage has it not given, and does it not ſtill give to the Allies of the good Cauſe? What Diſcouragement to the Powers who might increaſe the Number of them? With what Preſumption does it not inſpire our Aggreſſor and his Adherents? What Facility has it not given them of extending their Views, and bringing their pernicious Deſigns to Perfection?

Your High Mightineſſes know how very unſucceſsful your Pains and Efforts have been towards finiſhing the ſalutary Work of Peace, the Name of which is ſo often proſtituted. You know to what a Degree the Ways of Moderation have been exhauſted, and how far they have been deſpiſed.

It is Time that the long Forbearance of your High Mightineſſes ſhould be juſtified, by manifeſting your true Principles in the Eyes of your Subjects, of your Allies, and of all Europe.

Your High Mightineſſes ſee your moſt intimate and moſt powerful Friends, and your own Barrier, attacked at once by the ſame Power; that very Power which drove the Queen of Hungary from Vienna, and which made an Attempt upon the Throne of the King my Maſter, has now the Command at Menin, at Ypres, at Furnes, after having driven out the Troops of your High Mightineſſes with Fire and Sword. Will you ſtill heſitate whether to conſider and treat this Power as our common Enemy?

Will your High Mightineſſes ſee capital Revolutions happen daily in the moſt flouriſhing Kingdoms, and in the States the leaſt expoſed, without being alarmed at them, and without providing Remedies proportionable to the Evil? Let us not truſt ſolely to the Juſtice of our Cauſe; the Age in which we live pays Reſpect to Nothing but Force.

Ambition and Greedineſs have already drawn together but too many Powers. Let Virtue, let Honour, let the Principles of Self-Preſervation at laſt reunite the reſt. And if our Engagements, if our Intereſts are not ſufficient to that End, let the common Danger induce us to take this ſalutary Reſolution; let that move us to look for our Security, where only it is to be found, in our Union, and in our Vigour.

The King, far from giving Way upon the Increaſe of the Danger, from whatever Side it may come, redoubles his Efforts for the publick Good every Day; and as to this Time, his Majeſty has puſh'd his own War againſt France, in the Places and by the Operations (however expenſive they may otherwiſe be to him) the moſt advantageous to the Common Cauſe, his Majeſty has nothing more ſtrongly at Heart, than to perſevere in this generous Deſign, provided that the Declaration, and the Junction of your High Mightineſſes, be a Security to him againſt all undue Regards for his Enemy, and give him Reaſon to hope that he ſhall be able to oppoſe him effectually.

It is in theſe Principles, High and Mighty Lords, that the King my Maſter commands me a ſecond Time to require your High Mightineſſes (whoſe firm and conſtant Friendſhip, next to the Hearts of his faithful Subjects, the King holds to be the ſureſt Support of his Crown) to break, without any farther Delay, with his Enemy the French King, to employ all your Power and all your Forces, by Sea and by Land, and to join them with thoſe of his Majeſty, in order to compel the common Enemy to an honourable, ſafe, and reaſonable Accommodation; his Majeſty offering at the ſame Time, to concert without Delay with your High Mightineſſes upon the Forces, and the Means to be employed for obtaining the Redreſs of our common Wrongs, and for puſhing, with the Aſſiſtance of the Almighty, and the Concurrence of our Allies, this juſt and neceſſary War to a ſpeedy and good Iſſue.

The Readineſs with which your High Mightineſſes have already executed the Treaty abovementioned in all its proviſional Points, is a ſure Pledge to his Majeſty for the Execution of the whole.

More than one cordial Friend, unjuſtly attacked, requires it of a faithful Ally. The tottering Syſtem of Europe, with which the Independance of your High Mightineſſes is ſo cloſely connected, demands it. A Proteſtant and free Nation, the ſureſt Bulwark of your State againſt the Attacks of Powers that acknowledge no other Tye towards their Neighbours than the Submiſſion to their Wills, or their own Inability to extort it, promiſes it to herſelf from a Proteſtant Republick, jealous of that Liberty which ſhe has purchaſed ſo dearly, and who has often been the Protectreſs of that of the Publick.

Let not our Actions falſify theſe glorious Titles; but may our united Efforts once more ſet Bounds to Ambition, raiſe a new Barrier in Defence of the publick Liberties, and bring back Peace, Juſtice, and good Order into Europe.

Done at the Hague, this 17th of Auguſt, 1744.

Signed *Robt. Trevor.*

Dreſden,

Dreſden, Aug. 19, *N. S.* The Pruſſians entred Saxony three Days ago. The Saxon Army, under the Command of the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfeldts, will encamp To-morrow in the Neighbourhood of this Place, and will be 30,000 ſtrong.

From the Head Quarters of the Britiſh Forces at Anſtain, Aug. 22, *N. S.*

Journal ſince the Allied Army paſſed the Marque.

Monday, Auguſt 10, *N. S.*

This Day the Right Wing of the Army paſſed the River Marque; the Cavalry at the Bridge of Treſſin, upon the Cauſeway betwixt Liſle and Tournay; and the Infantry upon two Bridges of Pontons, laid near the Caſtle of Anſtain, (the Marſhal's Quarters) and encamped upon open Corn Ground, within four or five Miles of Liſle, the Right extending to Aſcq, and the Left to Fretin, all along the Marque.

Tueſday 11.

Major General Launay, with three Squadrons from the Right Wing, and three from the Left, together with a Detachment of 600 of the Cavalry and 300 of the Infantry of the whole Army, marched in order to preſerve the Communication between the Army and Ghent, and ſo on to Bruges.

The Quarter Maſter General went out to find a proper Ground for a Field of Battle, and where to forage.

Capt. Roſs, of the Third Regiment of Guards, and ſome other Officers, inadvertently going too near Liſle, were attacked by a Party of Foot, who fired upon them, wounded Capt. Roſs in the Arm, and made him Priſoner, and killed Mr. Kinnaird, a young Scotch Gentleman, ſaid to be a Voluntier in the Dutch Service; the others had Time to retire.

Wedneſday 12.

Upon a Report, that a large Detachment was ſent out of Liſle, the Marſhal went to reconnoitre; but the Enemy did not appear.

A Diſpoſition was made for a general Forage, and for levelling Ground for a Field of Battle.

Thurſday 13.

Nothing extraordinary.

Friday 14.

This Day a general Forage was made from the Right Wing; the covering Party conſiſted of the Grand Guard, and the Pickets of the Cavalry and Infantry.

Saturday 15.

The whole Allied Army was drawn up in Order of Battle, in two Lines, upon the Ground deſigned for that Purpoſe; the Duke d'Aremberg, the Marſhal Wade, and Count de Naſſau, rode along both Lines, the general Officers being on Horſeback at their reſpective Poſts, according to the Line of Battle. The Army appeared in fine Order, greatly to the Satisfaction of the Generals, and all who ſaw them. When the Review was over, they returned to their ſeveral Camps.

Sunday 16.

Nothing extraordinary.

Monday 17.

The Right Wing made a general Forage in the Front of the Camp, covered by 1200 of the Cavalry and 800 Foot; but in this, as well as the former Foraging, no Diſturbance was given by the Enemy.

Tueſday 18.

Nothing happened.

Wedneſday 19.

A Detachment of 500 Men of the Foot of the Right Wing, under the Command of a Colonel, marched at Five this Morning to Lanoy, to relieve the Free Companies of Auſtrians there; and to take Poſſeſſion of it; which they accordingly did.

A Trumpet came from the Count de Saxe about the Exchange of Priſoners.

Thurſday 20.

The Trumpet returned.

Friday 21.

The Poſt at Lanoy relieved; the Colonel who came off reported, that he was no Ways moleſted by the Enemy.

The Hanoverians, covered by a Detachment of Cavalry from the Right Wing, and another of their own Foot, foraged up almoſt as far as Liſle; from whence a Gun was fired at them, but without doing any Harm.

Saturday 22.

This Day the Britiſh Troops made a general Forage on the Right of their Camp towards Lanoy, covered by 600 of the Cavalry of the Right Wing, and 730 Foot of their own.

The Quarter Maſters General, eſcorted by 100 Horſe from both Wings, and 30 Huſſars, are ordered to go To-morrow towards Orchies, to pitch upon Ground for an Encampment of the whole Army in that Neighbourhood, and to reconnoitre all the Roads leading to it, for the more convenient March of the Troops, when it ſhall be reſolved upon to make that Movement.

Capt. Roſs, being exchanged, is returned this Day.

Hague, Auguſt 21, *N. S.* By Letters juſt arrived from Berlin we hear, that the King of Pruſſia ſat out the 15th in the Morning from Potzdam for Meiſſen in Saxony, where he was to wait for the heavy Artillery, which was embarked upon the Elbe at Magdebourg. Forty Thouſand of his Troops are ſaid to have taken the Route to Meiſſen. They mention likewiſe that Prince Leopold commands a Body of 20,000, which march to the Eaſtward of Dreſden, and General Schewerin 20,000, which were to enter Bohemia from Sileſia. That thoſe three Corps were to join at Prague by the 30th Inſtant, and General Marwitz to enter Moravia at the ſame Time with a Body of 23,000 Men.

Hague, Auguſt 21. According to the Advices received by ſome Miniſters here, the Prince of Conti, having on the 7th and 8th Inſtant made himſelf Maſter of ſeveral Eminences and Poſts near Demont, opened the Trenches before that Fortreſs in the Night between the 9th and 10th Inſtant.

Admiralty Office, Auguſt 18.

His Majeſty's Ships the Grafton and Kent, of 70 Guns, arrived Yeſterday in the Downes, with the homeward bound Trade from Jamaica under their Convoy.

The Court of Directors of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England give Notice, That they have made an Agreement with the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, to circulate Exchequer Bills, made forth or to be made forth, purſuant to ſeveral Acts of Parliament made for that Purpoſe now in Force, for One Year, computed from the 25th Day of July 1744, to the 25th Day of July 1745.

Robert Lewin, Secretary.

The Court of Directors of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England give Notice, That the Transfer Books for Bank Stock will be ſhut from Tueſday the 11th of September next, to Tueſday the 16th of October following.

Robert Lewin, Secretary.

Auguſt 14, 1744.

Notice is hereby given, That a General Meeting of the Truſtees for the River L E E, will be holden by Adjournment, on Monday the 3d Day of September next, at Nine of the Clock in the Morning, at the Old Crown at Ware in the County of Hertford.

B. Toller, *Clerk to the Truſtees.*

Notice is hereby given, That the River Welland will be begun to be Dyked out through the Town of Spalding, in the County of Lincoln, upon the 20th Day of Auguſt Inſtant, and the Navigation thereof through the ſaid Town ſtop'd until the ſaid Work is compleated.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship the Romney, (Thomas Grenville, Eſq; Commander) who were on Board at the taking a Spaniſh Prize called the L'Sta Roſe, that they may receive their reſpective Shares of the Produce of the ſaid Prize and her Cargo, at the Sign of the King's Arms on Great Tower Hill, of Mr. Samuel Savage, Agent, on the 11th Day of September 1744. And that the Shares of ſuch as are not then demanded, may be received by the Parties, or their lawful Attornies, at the ſaid Houſe, on the firſt Thurſday in every Month for three Years after.

Advertiſements.

Dr. *ANDERSON*'s, or, The Famous *SCOTS* PILLS;

ARE faithfully prepared only by D. INGLISH, at the Unicorn, over-againſt the New Church in the Strand, London; and to prevent Counterfeits from Scotland, as well as in and about London, you are deſired to take Notice, That the true Pills have their Boxes ſealed on the Top (in black Wax) with a Lyon Rampant, and Three Mullets Argent, Dr. Anderſon's Head betwixt I. I. with his Name round it, and Iſabella Engliſh underneath the Shield in a Scroll. They are of excellent Uſe in all Caſes where Purging is neceſſary, and may be taken with Epſom, Tunbridge, or other Medicinal Waters.

TO be ſold by Auction, to the higheſt Bidder, on Thurſday the 13th of September next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Exchange Coffee Houſe in Briſtol, the undermentioned Goods from on board the Queen of Angels, from St. Domingo, taken by the Southwell Privateer of Briſtol, to be put up in Lots, the Particulars of each Lot to be viewed three Days before the Sale, at the ſaid Coffee Houſe.

359 Hogſheads, 2 Tierces, and 1 Barrel of Sugar.
2 Barrels of Indigo.
23 Mahogany Planks.

At the ſame Time the ſaid Ship and her Materials will be Sold.

THE Creditors of Thomas Fryer, late of Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the County of Middleſex, Hoſier, a Bankrupt, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees on Tueſday the 4th Day of September next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, at Guildhall Coffee Houſe, near Guildhall, London, on ſpecial Affairs.

TO be ſold by Auction, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Royal Standard Tavern in Falmouth, on Monday the 10th of September next, the undermentioned Goods, from on board the Le Amarilias Prize, from Martinico, taken by the King William Privateer of Briſtol, and condemn'd the 2d of Auguſt Inſtant, in the High Court of Admiralty.

To be put up in Lots. The Particulars of the Lots and Cargoe to be view'd three Days before the Sale, from Eight in the Morning till Eight in the Evening.

At the ſame Time the ſaid Ship will be ſold in like Manner.

201 Hogſheads, 6 Quarters, 1 Barrel,	Rocou.
73 Hogſheads, 12 Quarters,	Sugar.
46 Hogſheads, 9 Caſes,	Cocoa.
42 Hogſheads, 37 Barrells, 2 Baggs, 1 Caſe,	Coffee.
2 Planks, 20 Sticks,	Wood.
1 Caſe Mercery and Toys.	
1 Barrell of Indico.	

THE Creditors of Joſeph Dubois, late of Old Boſwell Court, in the Pariſh of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middleſex, Jeweller, a Bankrupt, are deſired to meet the acting Aſſignee of his Eſtate on Thurſday the 23d Day of Auguſt Inſtant, at Five of the Clock, at the Sun Tavern in St. Paul's Church Yard, to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid Aſſignee's making a Compoſition with a conſiderable Debtor to the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate. Inquire for N° I.

THE Creditors of James Charters, of Thames Street, London, Dry-Salter, a Bankrupt, are deſired to meet on Wedneſday next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Penſilvania Coffee Houſe in Birchin Lane, to empower the Aſſignees to arbitrate or compound any Debts or Things relating to the Bankrupt's Eſtate. And all Perſons indebted, or that have any Goods or Effects of the Bankrupt's in their Hands, are forthwith to pay the Debts, and deliver ſuch Goods to Mr. Thomas Crozier, of St. Mary Hill, London, Dry-Salter, one of the Aſſignees, otherwiſe they will be ſued for the ſame without further Notice.

WHereas the Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt William Caw, of Carpenters Buildings, London Wall, London, Broker and Chapman, intended to meet on the 24th of Auguſt Inſtant, at Guildhall, London, purſuant to Notice in the London Gazette of July the 31ſt laſt, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; This is to give Notice, that the ſaid Sitting is put off till the 16th Day of October next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

PUrſuant to an Order made by the Rt. Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, (for enlarging the Time for Edward Tyler Lewes, of Norwich, Haberdaſher and Chapman, a Bankrupt, to make a full Diſcovery of his Eſtate and Effects) for 49 Days, to be computed from the 21ſt of Auguſt Inſtant: This is to give Notice, that the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, will meet on the 9th of October next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London; when and where the ſaid Bankrupt is required to ſurrender himſelf and make a full Diſcovery of his Eſtate and Effects, and finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors may then prove their Debts, and aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt John Wincheſter, of Iſlington, in the County of Middleſex, Vintner, Innholder and Chapman, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects, on the 23d Inſtant, at Six in the Evening, at the Jeruſalem Tavern upon Clerkenwell Green, in order to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid Aſſignees commencing or defending one or more Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity for the Recovery of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects, and to impower the ſaid Aſſignees to arbitrate, compound, or otherwiſe compromiſe any Matter in Difference relating thereto, and upon other ſpecial Affairs.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Thomas Wright, of the City of Norwich, Chapman and Dealer, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 25th Day of this Inſtant Auguſt, and on the 1ſt and 29th of September next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, on each of the ſaid Days, at the Houſe of Mr. Richard Brown, being the Sign of the Angel in the Pariſh of St. Peter of Mancroft, in the ſaid City of Norwich, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and

and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the First Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Philip Shehan, late of the Pariſh of Clifton, in the County of Glouceſter, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 23d Day of this Inſtant Auguſt, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, on the 25th of the ſaid Month of Auguſt, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, and on the 29th Day of September next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame, but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Giles Brown, Attorney, in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Thomas Whitehouſe, late of Gournall, in the County of Stafford, Scythesmith, intend to meet on Friday the 21ſt of September next, at Ten in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of John Southwood, being the Sign of the Talbot in Stourbridge in Worceſterſhire, in order to make a final Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Chriſtopher Pinckney, late of Ripon in the County of York, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 17th Day of September next, at the Houſe of Mr. Standiſh, being the Sign of the George in the City of York, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Henry Nunn, late of Cambridge, Grocer and Chapman, have certified to the Right Hon. Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid Henry Nunn hath in all Things conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts: This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act paſſed in the fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 9th of September next.

THE under-mentioned Perſons claiming the Benefit of the Act lately paſſed for Relief of inſolvent Debtors, the following Notices have been brought to the Printer of the London Gazette, to be inſerted in this Paper, and are herein inſerted in Obedience to the ſaid Act.

Whereas Reynold Bell, late of Prudhoe, in the County of Northumberland Yeoman, was committed to the Goal at Morpeth, in and for the ſaid County of Northumberland, ſince the firſt Day of January, in the Year of our Lord 1730, and the ſaid Reynold Bell was on the firſt Day of January 1742, and now is a Priſoner for Debt in his Majeſty's ſaid Goal at Morpeth, in and for the County of Northumberland, aforeſaid, charged at the Suit of me whoſe Name is hereunto ſubſcribed; I do hereby purſuant to the Directions of an Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, intitled, An Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, give Notice, that I intend to compel the ſaid Reynold Bell, to be and appear before his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, or at the Adjournment thereof which ſhall firſt happen to be holden in and for the ſaid County of Northumberland, next, after the Expiration of Thirty Days from the Date of this Gazette, to the End, he the ſaid Priſoner Reynold Bell, may then and there be obliged to deliver in upon Oath and ſubſcribe a Schedule of his Eſtate and Effects, to be veſted, aſſigned, and equally divided for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the intent and meaning of the ſaid Act; and I give this publick Notice hereof, to the End the other Creditors of the ſaid Reynold Bell may be appriſed thereof, and come in for their deſtributive Share of his Eſtate and Effects. Witneſs my Hand this Fourteenth Day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord, 1744. John Coward.

The following Perſon being a Priſoner for Debt in the Sheriff's Ward of Bodmyn, in and for the County of Cornwall, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held in and for the ſaid County of Cornwall, or at the Adjournment thereof, which ſhall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Thomas Woolcock, late of St. Breock, in the County of Cornwall, Clothier.

The following Perſon being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the 1ſt of January 1742, and having ſurrendred himſelf to the Keeper of the Marſhalſea Priſon in Southwark, in the County of Surry, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his Majeſty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held for the County of Surry, or at the Adjournment thereof, that ſhall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. William Hawker, otherwiſe Hawks, formerly of Bideford, in the County of Devon, but late of Portſmouth, Dealer and Chapman.

The following Perſon being a Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas on or before the firſt of January 1742, and having ſurrendred himſelf to the Keeper of the King's Bench Priſon in the County of Surry, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament, made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held in and for the County of Surry, or at the Adjournment thereof, which ſhall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. William Reading, late of Cary Lane, London, Dealer and Chapman.

The following Perſon being a Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas, on or before the Firſt of January 1742, and having ſurrendred himſelf to the Keeper of the Sheriff's Ward of Bodmyn, in the County of Cornwall, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament paſſed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held in and for the ſaid County of Cornwall, or at the Adjournment thereof, which ſhall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Richard Wills, late of the Borough of Tregony, in the County of Cornwall, Maſon.

N. B. If any Perſon in the foregoing Liſt of Priſoners ſhall find, on the Peruſal of this Gazette, that there is any Error, ſuch Error ſhall, upon Notice, be rectified in the next Gazette Gratis.

Printed by *Edward Owen* in *Amen-Corner*, 1744.